

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1841.

For City Intelligence and Arrivals at the Hotels see last page.

THEATRE DE CHURCHES.—We have sought no controversy with Theatres, but our respectful answer to an earnest inquiry why we did not advertise Theatrical performances, has brought down upon us the attacks of a large portion of the press enlisted in their support. These we have hitherto allowed to pass unnoticed; but there is an Editorial in yesterday's *Sun* which outrages the feelings of the Christian public in a manner too gross to be patiently borne.

That article is ostensibly aimed at the managers of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents; at whose instance the Chancellor of the State has interdicted further performances in the Bowery Theatre until the annual license for that establishment, now due, shall be paid. This proceeding—strictly authorized and required by a law of the State—is made the pretext of nearly half a column of vituperation in *The Sun*, aimed at the conscientious opponents of Theatres, and thence at our Christian Churches. It is broadly and grossly asserted that most of the illegitimate births in our city owe their origin to acquaintances formed at *Evening Churches*; and again that *Class Meetings*, which are ranked with ball-rooms and other indiscriminate assemblages, "have done more to people the House of Refuge than twenty times the number of Theatres."

We disdain to answer these gross, false, and shameless assertions and insinuations against the religious institutions and assemblies for public worship of our City. Every Christian heart will spontaneously repel them with abhorrence. But what shall we think of the moral sense of a community before which they are so unblushingly made?

Mitchell the Forger.—This worthy is now in prison at the Hall of Justice, preparatory to his trial.

The *Courier* gives the following particulars of his escape: It appears that on his flight from this city he went to Philadelphia, where, after having procured a ticket at the Pittsburgh Railroad Office, for the purpose of misleading any who might be in pursuit, he disguised himself in a suit of grey clothes, a broad brim hat with a cane band, in which dress and green spectacles, and with a carpenter's rule in his hand, for four days openly walked the streets of that city, frequently meeting persons with whom he was well acquainted. He left Philadelphia for New-York in the cars, and went up the river in the steamerboat *Utica*, being all the while in company with persons whom he knew, but none of whom detected him through his disguise.

An incident occurred at Troy, which shows the constant apprehension of discovery under which he has been laboring, while purchasing a stage ticket at that place, a person standing behind him, read aloud from a newspaper a paragraph, headed "Mitchell the Forger," upon which the guilty man turned suddenly around, under the conviction that he was discovered but finding such was not the case, he merely said he knew him, and believed him to be a great rascal.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship *Rochester* arrived at this port yesterday with advices one day later from England. The *Britannia* brought London papers to the 19th ult.—those of the *Rochester* came down to the 20th.

There are no tidings of the President by this arrival. (Of course, the pretended advices by way of the Southampton and Mrs. Power were all a humbug.) But there is no thing yet to prove that the hull sent by Capt. Bowman of the *Recovery* was not that of the prayed-for steamship. We hope it was.

The Times has an article on the subject, which speaks dependently of the safety of the President. It suggests that another steamship should be sent in search of her. But where? Looking for a disabled vessel, drifting at the mercy of the elements, is like hunting a needle in a haystack. Where could the vessel be sought, that the vessels daily crossing the Atlantic would not find her?

Insurance on the President is offered in London at 60 per cent, but no takers.

The packet ship *Europe* from this port which sailed on the 1st arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

Hon. Asa Child, of Norwich, appointed District Attorney for Connecticut by Gen. Jackson, and who was a candidate for Van Buren Elector of President last fall, has absconded from Connecticut, and was seen on Tuesday in Philadelphia, probably on his way to Texas. He was lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, and resigned a defaulter and peculator to the amount of \$10,000, having committed several forgeries and perjuries to effect this swindle. He appears to have gone off very easily.

Our neutral and Loco-Foco journals are most vociferous in cackling over the villany and disgrace of Mitchell, because he was once trusted by the Whigs; but they have nothing to say of Child's notorious rascalities. Perhaps they do not consider it so wonderful that a Loco-Foco dignitary should prove a rascal as they would if he were a Whig. How is this?

Anti-Slavery Nominations.—A Convention of the "Liberty party" was held in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, by which JAMES G. BURNES of New York was nominated as President of the United States, and THOMAS MORRIS of Ohio (formerly U. S. Senator) for Vice President.

We before stated incorrectly that this nomination was made by the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society." That Society, as such, takes no part in politics.

Corporation Pipe-Laying.—Mr. Norris, the Corporation officer for laying pipes, reports to the Corporation that he has on hand 1400 feet—about say 45 tons—of iron pipes, condemned and not fit for use. Why were these received?—and why are they now on hand as useless? From whom were these pipes purchased? Who was the officer who examined, approved and certified that these 45 tons of pipes were according to contract?

In the same report of Mr. Norris, the Corporation officer, it appears that large numbers of the stop-cocks put down by the Corporation have been found worthless. The cost of these articles, in taking up and putting others in their places is said to amount to upwards of \$10,000.

In addition to these admissions, it is admitted that the Corporation have been paying from 33 1/2 to 50 per cent. more than should have been paid for this work.

Now do not these facts prove beyond doubt that the Committees of the Corporation are not the proper bodies to lay out the \$2,000,000 required for laying down these pipes?

We shall advert to the Report of Mr. Norris again.

Hon. C. C. CAMBRIDGE, we hear, has intimated to the State Department his desire to be relieved from the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, Whig U. S. Senator from South Carolina, was lately severely handled by a public meeting at Abbeville, S. C. for his course on the great public question of the day. He replies with spirit in the last Columbia Southern Chronicle.

Rev. THOMPSON S. HARRIS, formerly a Missionary among the Senecas, has been appointed a Chaplain in the Navy. He is stationed on board the *North Carolina*.

Rev. STEPHEN G. ROSKILL, an eminent divine of the Methodist Church, died at Leesburg, Va. on the 13th, aged 72. He has traveled and preached 52 years.

In the Supreme Court. Wednesday, May 19.

CASE OF McLEOD.

Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER commenced his argument in the case of *McLeod*, on behalf of the prisoner, by saying that he deemed it not improper, in view of what had been said out of doors with regard to this case, to explain the relation he bore to it and to the motion he had presented to the Court.

It had been said that the appointment under the Federal Government should induce him to relinquish the defence of *McLeod*; but he would say to all such that they little understood either the merits of the question or his own views of responsibility and duty, if they thought him capable of the conduct; for he had yet to learn that a Counselor of the State of New-York was called upon to give up duties he owed to his client, because other duties had devolved upon him, which he should also endeavor, to the best of his ability, to discharge. At an early stage of the proceedings in this case, he had been retained as Counsel for *McLeod*; as such, then, and not as District Attorney, he now appeared before this Court; and he did not believe that the duties he owed to his client, in the one case, would run counter to those he owed his country in the other. All that had been done in this case, moreover, had been done in conformity with his views, and under his advice, and if there was any odium or any crime in what had been done, he was willing to bear his full share, and answer therefor to the laws of his country.

The attempt to make political capital out of this question, which he said had been made by partisan prints of both political parties, was stamped by Mr. Spencer with severe and richly deserved reprobation. Without doubt, he said, this was a question as novel as it is important; the opposing Counsel have urged, with much zeal, that this motion to discharge has no precedent, and he had been charged with temerity for presuming to come into Court to perform what he said, under this motion, required of him. Grant that the motion is without precedent, and this argument is briefly answered. He defied his opponents to find any precedent within the bounds of Christendom, for the prosecution itself. No case can ever be found on the records of the Courts of any civilized nation, in which an individual has been indicted for obeying his rightful Sovereign.

The whole argument on the other side was founded on a fundamental error, this namely; they assume as true, what he utterly deny—that *McLeod* is guilty of the murder for which he stands indicted, and starting upon this presumption they have made, it must be confessed, some little headway in proving that the Court cannot discharge him. But we utterly deny his guilt; and we have come hither to ascertain the facts in the case, on which, when proved, the question arises—what has the Court the power and the right to do. Let it not be supposed that we have come here to concede the prisoner's guilt, and then to solicit a discharge. The motion is founded on the assumption that he is guiltless of the crime for which he is indicted—even if he were one of the party that attacked the *Caroline*. Nor did he insist that there was any thing peculiar to this Court as a State Court; he concedes that the Supreme Court of New-York has as much authority to try offenders as any other Court, when the offence has been committed within its jurisdiction. It is not a question between State Rights and the rights of the General Government; for he denied that any Court under any government had any right to put *McLeod* on his trial. He denied that Congress had any power to legislate or bring this case within the jurisdiction of the Courts and make it one for trial. And why? Simply because there had been no offence; the prosecution was unheard of, wholly unprecedented, and the Court ought not to proceed with the case.

Our motion is that *McLeod* be discharged without a trial; in what way it is wholly indifferent to us; we care not whether by *nolle prosequi*, or without that formality, the Court order his discharge. It will be enough for us that he be set free absolutely—and it be understood that the trial is never to proceed, and the country preserved from the disgrace which must attach to it if it be carried out; he felt quite as much interest in the honor of this country as in saving *McLeod* from trial.

The question then comes up whether the Court has any discretion in this matter—for if they are not bound and hoodwinked, they surely can act to prevent this trial. He then proceeded to show, by reference to the Revised Statutes, that the Court had power, as executive officers of the law, to order a *nolle prosequi*.

(Mr. Hall here stated that he did not acknowledge that it was in the power of the Executive to order a *nolle prosequi*.)

Mr. Spencer proceeded to show that the Court had power to bring up questions before them for decision, and when called upon to exercise it, the question whether the trial should be brought forward, is strictly an Executive character. And this Court now have to determine, as they rightfully may, whether the trial is to proceed. What then are the considerations which should influence the decisions? It is strictly a question of political expediency in the highest and best sense of that much abused term; it is one involving the dearest and most cherished rights of nations, and all the consequences which would naturally flow from its decision, may very properly be taken into the account. He then referred to authorities to establish this.

Further, as to power of the Court to enter a *nolle prosequi*, he read a provision from the Revised Statutes, II, 54, restraining the District Attorney from entering the order, on any indictment, without leave from the Court having jurisdiction to try the offence charged.

In order to show then that this Court has jurisdiction over the offence with which *McLeod* is charged, and therefore power to order a *nolle prosequi*, he cited II R. S. 330, sec. 1, providing that all issues of fact joined in the Court of Chancery, shall be tried in the Circuit or Superior Court unless the Supreme Court shall order such trial to be had at the bar of said Court. This case, he contended, is one of such importance as to warrant the Court to order its trial at its own bar; they have, therefore, the jurisdiction to order a *nolle prosequi*.

With reference also to granting a discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Counsel proceeded to cite the precedent of *Holmes vs. Jenison* and sundry other authorities to establish the point that this Court was clothed with ample power to order a discharge. To be sure no facts on the Sheriff's return are denied; it is true that *McLeod* had been arrested—true too that he was committed and held to trial in due form. But every offence charged in the indictment is connected with the murder of *Durfee*; it is a conceded fact that the prisoner is charged only with murder.

Mr. Spencer said that the question of the *Caroline's* destruction was not involved in the present case—that he should leave to be decided by the proper tribunals; he appeared here to justify neither of the parties engaged in that transaction. The only question to be presented here is—was there any open resistance—was there in form and substance a war? If it could be proved that it was so, the rights and immunities of war must attach to all concerned in the transaction. If, on the other hand, it be found that all was quiet and peaceable on the borders, if there were no riots and disorders raging there, then it may be said that our territory was invaded. But what say all the documents of this matter? They all speak of a state of insurrection of lawless marauders on one side and the British authorities on the other; to all in-

terests and purposes it was a state of war, and must be so considered.

Mr. S. repeated that he denied the murder. To be sure, we have been told that the Grand Jury by which the indictment was found, were not patriots; it may be so. I know none of them; but this I do know, that if the jury were not, their witnesses were patriots—patriots, too, who were willing to heap up falsehoods and perjuries mountain high; and as many more could have been had as the gentleman had pleased to order. It had been admitted by *McNab* that he had ordered this expedition; he then was guilty of the murder; why not find an indictment against him? It has been said that one had been found; better to do so, he thought, than send a requisition for him; better to do so, he thought, than send for a poor individual like *Mitchell*, who had just been taken and brought back for trial. Gov. Hall was also an accessory before the fact. Why not indict him as a murderer and destroyer of steamboats? The whole proceeding in the case of *McLeod* has been an absurdity; its equal cannot be found, and for the honor of the world he hoped it would remain forever alone—and a precedent without followers.

He appealed then to the Court to arrest the progress of the case, and not gratify the malcontents on the Canadian border by putting the prisoner on trial, and thus hurrying on a war, which they desired, is the hope that they might share the spoils. He felt sure the Court would never sanction such a proceeding as this.

Mr. Spencer closed his argument at about 7 o'clock on Tuesday night by a consideration of the main point that *McLeod* was not to be held personally responsible, inasmuch as he was only obeying the orders of his government. He cited a case particularly in point; that of a soldier in the British East India Service, who was indicted for an offence committed while acting under orders, and under circumstances almost precisely similar to those attending the present case. The crime charged was committed during an actual though not a formal war. It was brought up before the Bombay Courts and the prisoner was tried and convicted by them. An appeal was taken and their decision was reversed by the British Privy Council; Lord *Tenterden* delivering the opinion, and such lawyers as *SCARLET* and *DESMAS* taking part in the debate. The point made was a very strong one, and we regret exceedingly that we are unable to present it more fully.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

At ten o'clock Mr. Spencer resumed his argument.

His first position was that the State of New-York in interposing its jurisdiction and taking cognizance of any portion of this public offence against the entire American nation, is exercising an authority repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the U. S. and is bringing the two jurisdictions into collision and conflict. Its tendency is to thwart the constitutional exercise of the treaty-making power and thus involve the two nations in war.

Again, granting that the alleged offence were indictable and cognizable by the Courts of the United States, the trial of the individual would nevertheless be wholly incompatible with the negotiations known to be pending between the two Governments, and alike unworthy the honor and dignity of both. By the Constitution of the United States the power to make or declare war, &c. is expressly given to Congress; the States are thus absolutely inhibited from any participation in the exercise of these powers. He referred to U. S. Con. Art. I, § 3, 10; Art. II, § 2.

In order that the General Government may safely and advantageously exercise the powers thus exclusively vested in it, it is absolutely necessary that it be left unembarrassed by interference in matters of which it alone has cognizance.

The killing of *Durfee*, he maintained, was only a part of the general transaction—a mere incident to that one object—the destruction of the *Caroline*. If, then, this is separable from the rest and indictable, why may not the whole act be made a subject of municipal jurisdiction? And why may not the whole army of invaders be indicted?

In conclusion, Mr. Spencer hoped that all the points he had laid down had been fully proved; that the destruction of the *Caroline* was an act of public force, and that the offence for which the prisoner stands indicted arose out of the execution of that act. It was ordered by the Government of Great Britain, and for it that Government alone was responsible.

Mr. Spencer's whole argument was one of great force and clearness, and we regret our inability to present it more in detail, with particular reference to the authorities which he cited. We had prepared a more extended sketch, but a lack of room compels us to omit it.

The case terminated here, and probably the decision will not be given until the last day of the term.

MARYLAND.—The double District of Baltimore City, Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, has elected two Whig Members of Congress in place of Carroll and Hillen, V. B. The vote is as follows:

Counties.	Kennedy, W. Randall, W. Gallagher, F. B. Murray & B.
Baltimore City	6413
Annapolis	139
Anne Arundel (part)	114
Total	6662

The remainder of Anne Arundel is Whig, and gave 213 majority for Harrison last fall. Kennedy and Randall are of course elected.

In the 11th District, (Baltimore County, Harford, and part of Carroll) James W. Williams, Opposition, is elected over Jas. C. Orrick, also Opposition.

In the 12th District, Hon. James Alfred Pearce, Whig, is elected without Opposition—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, late V. B. Member, having withdrawn before election. A Whig gain.

In the 13th District, Hon. William Cost Johnson, Whig, is re-elected over Anthony Kimmel, also Whig. The Mail of this morning brings returns from Frederick County complete and from Carroll, except one District. The majority thus far for Johnson was 831.

In the 14th District, returns from part of Frederick and part of Washington leave no doubt of the election of John T. Mason, Opp. over Edward A. Lynch, Whig. (In place of Hon. Francis Thomas, V. B.)

In the 15th District, the candidates are Isaac D. Jones and J. S. Cottman, both Whigs. No returns.

In the 16th District, Augustus R. Sellers, Whig, is pretty certainly elected over T. W. Somerville, Opp.

The Maryland Cong. Delegation will probably stand six Whig and two Opp.—being a Whig gain of three.

KENTUCKY.—The vote of the 18th (Louisville) District for Congress is returned 4,342 for Sprigg and 4,077 for Field. Sprigg's majority, 165. Both Whigs.

In the 19th (Bowling Green) District, the vote is—For Joseph R. Underwood, W., 3,284. Irwin, 1,477. Both Whigs. Underwood's majority, 2,441.

Mr. Triplett (Whig) has 2,136 majority.

Mr. James Egan and Andrew Duffy had a drinking-match at Juliet, Ill. on the 14th inst.—he who got drunk first to pay the bill. Egan soon after went to bed, and left a corpse.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

NORTH CAROLINA.—From the election in this State few returns have been received. The Star of Monday says that in the Second (Brynn's) District, DANIEL (V. B.) is probably elected. In Northampton and Halifax counties, however, Cherry (W.) had 140 majority.

In the Casswell District, Shepard (W.) is said to be elected. This is a Whig gain.

In the Newbern District, Washington (W.) is said to have been returned. Whig gain. In the Rowan District there is no doubt a Whig gain, in Teachers' election.

If this be so the Whig gain is at least three within chance, for two more and no risk.

The Railroad Depots, Engines, &c. at Annapolis, Md., were destroyed by fire late on Monday night.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By an arrival at New Orleans the following Mexican news has been received:

General Samara, at the head of 1500 men, from Tobacco and Yucatan, had advanced within 40 miles of Vera Cruz. A united force of Texian and Campechians had taken the fort and bar of Tampico.

In a northern, which lately prevailed along the Mexican coast, many vessels are said to have suffered.

A Texian man of war schooner was wrecked 30 miles to leeward of Vera Cruz, and all hands lost.

The New-York packet ship *Uta* is also said to be cast away near Vera Cruz.

A Spanish man of war also suffered in the same storm. On the 26th of April, a consignment of 1,200,000 dollars arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior.

Trade was very dull at Vera Cruz. No confidence existed among the people, as to the stability of the government. [N. O. Courier.]

New-York Legislature.

On Tuesday, the Senate resolved to meet at half past 2 P. M. to consider Gen. Ruff's resolutions in favor of a National Bank; also Gen. Ruff's resolutions respecting the appointment of Members of Congress to office, and the Virginia controversy.

The bill authorizing the Corporation of this City to raise money (\$1,160,000) by tax for the year 1841, was debated and passed as reported without division.

The bill to divide the County of Westchester, and constitute of the Southern half the County of WESTMINSTER, was also read a third time and passed: Ayes 19; Nays 19.

The bill to bring into general use the Centigrade Thermometer was rejected: Ayes 3; Nays 14.

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes in regard to Common Schools, (providing for County Superintendents, &c.) was read a third time and passed: Nays 2—(Messrs. Paige and Strong.)

The bill amending the charter of the Greenwich Savings Bank of this City was passed. Adj.

In the House, the Albany Bridge question was discussed throughout the Evening Session of Monday. No question taken. The bill looks dead.

The House was engaged a good part of the day in amending its Rules, so as to facilitate the despatch of business. The amendments proposed were adopted.

The *McLeod* case was now taken up; Mr. Hoffman's amendment authorizing the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* was cut off by the Previous Question, and Mr. Swackhamer's resolution, calling on the Governor for the correspondence between the Federal and State Governments—being so modified by the mover as to require it, "if not incompatible with the public interest," was passed: Ayes 83; Nays 4.

On motion of Mr. C. Howe the Assembly voted to adjourn on the 26th inst. Adjourned.

The towns of Ridgefield and Pomfret, Conn. have no lawyer within their borders. When they raise any, it is for export, never for home consumption. They have a queer notion that such luxuries cost more than they are worth.

John L. Newsom shot Thomas Theelford, near the fork of Greene River, near Erie, Alabama, on the 29th ult. Newsom fled, and had not been overtaken.

Gerald was executed for murder at Entaw, Ala. on the 7th inst. He was calm, penitent, and resigned to his fate, saying that intoxication had caused his ruin.

The Signal of Liberty, an Abolition paper, has just been started at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Bishop ENGLAND left for Europe in the *Britannia*.

Ripe Cherries have appeared in South Carolina.

James Burke, of Cleveland, Ohio, ruptured a blood-vessel while coughing at Union on Friday last, and died in fifteen minutes, aged 29 years. He leaves a wife and two children.

Mail-Robbers Arrested.—Shelden McKnight, Postmaster at Detroit, has been on a tour of observation after mail-robbers. He has found several packages of letters hid in stables, &c. at Clinton and at Cambridge, and has taken several stage-drivers into custody.

One hundred stone-cutters and masons are wanted on the *Wabash* and Erie Canal, near Maumee City, Ohio. Messrs. N. Cook & Co., 105 Broad street, will transport men by canal and steam to any point West expeditiously and at very moderate rates.

THE ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—A man named Hogan convicted at Little Rock, Ark., of murder, but recommended to the mercy of the President of the United States, recently made his escape from prison.

The ship *Alabama*, lying in Mobile bay, was struck by lightning on the 10th instant.

BODY-SNATCHING.

Mr. Editor. I was much surprised a few days since in reading an article in the *Courier* and Enquirer which speaks contemptuously of that part of Gov. Ellsworth's Message which recommends that the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt in Connecticut be extended to non-residents. The *Courier* ridicules the idea and says "the People of New York do not wish any such courtesy extended to them." &c.

Now, I venture to say that hundreds feel grateful for the recommendation, and should it become a law, it will be a source of great relief and benefit to them.

You are aware that a large proportion of the business men in this City came from Connecticut, and many have been unfortunate within the last few years, from causes known to every one, and are now weighed down by debts they can never pay.

To such it would be a source of much comfort to know that they can visit their friends in times of sickness or death, without the fear of feeling the clutch of an officer. Many yet are simple enough to say that no honest man need have any fears of being molested. I know better, from experience. There are men, and not a few, in this community, who would follow you to the very grave of your nearest relation, if there was the least hope of getting a dollar by it. Cannot you say something for us unfortunate Yankees?

JAMES.

[We certainly consider the remark of the *Courier* founded in error, and we think it cannot have originated with or been approved by the Senior Editor. We heartily hope that the suggestion of Gov. Ellsworth will meet with favor from the Legislature of Connecticut, and that a GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW will soon obviate the necessity for all partial measures of relief to honest debtors. *El Tribune*]

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO TEXAS.—The President has appointed the Hon. Joseph E. Eves, of Kentucky, Charge to the Republic of Texas. This is an important appointment, and it has been bestowed upon a firm and inflexible patriot—one who will in all stations and conditions maintain the honor of his country.

NAVAL.—The United States ship-of-the-line *Delaware*, Captain McCanary, destined for the Mediterranean, dropped down yesterday to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital in town of the United States steamer *Poinsett*.—[Norfolk Beacon.]

VANLICK BROTHERS.

BROKERS, NO. 20 WALL-STREET.
BUY AND SELL, Discount Bank Notes, Bank Checks and Certificates of Deposit on every point in the Union.
Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and other Gold coins wanted.
[291]

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 19.

150 shares U. S. Bank, 3 1/2	15	94 shares Del & Hud, 10	94
10 do do do do do do do	10	do do do do do do do	10
75 do do do do do do do	75	do do do do do do do	75
85 do do do do do do do	85	do do do do do do do	85
60 do do do do do do do	60	do do do do do do do	60
120 do do do do do do do	120	do do do do do do do	120
225 do do do do do do do	225	do do do do do do do	225
25 do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	25
25 do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	25
35 do do do do do do do	35	do do do do do do do	35
50 do do do do do do do	50	do do do do do do do	50
160 do do do do do do do	160	do do do do do do do	160
30 do do do do do do do	30	do do do do do do do	30
100 do do do do do do do	100	do do do do do do do	100
25 do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	25
50 do do do do do do do	50	do do do do do do do	50
100 do do do do do do do	100	do do do do do do do	100
225 do do do do do do do	225	do do do do do do do	225
25 do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	25
100 do do do do do do do	100	do do do do do do do	100
25 do do do do do do do	25	do do do do do do do	25

Second Board.

11 shares Del & Hud.....	94	25 shares U S Bank.....	60	194
150 do do.....	30	99 do do.....	30	15
125 do U S Bank.....	19	54 do do.....	60	18
50 do do.....	60	19; 25 do do.....	10	18
25 do do.....	194			